Smote Sufferme Bon't Fit Vet, but the Taller Fixing That Matter-They De Their San Cooking and They Onide Their Seighbors-Glad

to Endore All the Hardships of Camp Life,

Francio, May 12,-" Yale plateen, fall in!" Ten o'clock at Camp Haven, the present headguarters of the 1,200 Connecticut volunteers who are to be mustered soon into the service of Unois Sam, is the regulation drill hour of Battery A. Connecticut Light Artillery. The chief features of this artillery company are the forty undergraduates of Yale, who respond to Lieut. Weston's sharp commands with a suap and carnestness that entirely compensate any inex-perience or awkwardness that the hypercritical may detect in their military bearing. The acconfrements of these forty scademic warriors are, indeed, sadly against them.

Those Yale men are all such strapping fellows!" said the Quartermaster in despair, as he surveyed the results of his attempt to fit them out with the stores on hand. The trousers of one man barely reach the top of his boots, while the small jacket of another is a missit that Moses, the king of the campus "ole clothes men," would brush aside in disdain. Were it not for the Yale sweaters, of which a plentiful supply has been brought to camp-in dress suit -the problem of attiring these forty collegians in a way to reflect credit upon the State and the university would be still more acute, It will be some time before the tailors get to ork, and until then the military arder of the Yale men, clothed in the most deplorable misfits at the State's disposal, will undergo its first serious test.

As the collegians fall into line the ranks are sprinkled with many a blue "Y" upon a white ekground, the Lieutenant in charge setting the example. In entering the service of Uncle Sam the collegians have not abandoned their alma mater. With the exception of these "V's" and of their sturdy and vigorous physiques, there are scarcely any perceptible traces of the former undergraduate. The determination to look upon everything from the ridiculous side, the all-prevailing spirit of horse play, which one immediately associates with college men, is not apparent. Whatever else these young men may be, they are dead in earnest. They evidently comprehend the stern realities of war; and have left their undergradnate friskiness behind them. Their commander. Lieut. Weston, as he gives his men a short lec ture on the proprieties of military life, is treated with the utmost respect and attention. They evidently do not observe that Lieut, Weston is not a hoary voteran, as his fatherly attitude would imply, and that, on the contrary, he is frequently compelled to pause and refer to his nangal during the course of his remarks.

"Never forget to salute your superior officer, says the Lieutenant, giving a side glance into his book; "and, above all, always stand up to salute him. If you are lying on the ground, get up at once and present your sabre, or salute, as he case may be.' The young men are evidently stowing this

away in their memory.

"Another thing—I nearly forgot it," says the Lieutenant, closing his book. "Don't ever sa-lute with a pipe in your mouth. Always remove the pipe! Attention! Fours right! March!"

The forty young men start ahead, with a firmness and seriousness suggestive only of the football field; the earth seems fairly to quake be neath their tread. It is a sight which the whole camp seems to enjoy. The visitors at once forsake the more prosaic infantrymen, who are undergoing their daily exercise in another part of the field, and flock to the eastern end of the camp, where the Yale men are sturdily tramping along to the resounding "Hep! hep!" of the com-Every man in the platoon is in splendid shape

Not one of the forty enlisted was declined by the examining surgeon. They are nearly all of a size, with the exception of the mighty football players Sanford and Marshall, who take rank as the biggest and most powerful men in the camp stators are chiefly amused at the former clad in the longest coat in the quartermaster's in citigen's trousers, for there was nothing in the military resources of Connecticut large high to encase his logs. The rest of the on, however, see nothing amusing in their comrades, devoting all their attention to the sharp commands of Lieut. Weston. They parade md for nearly an hour under the warm sun practice the conventional artillery evolutions. and give no sign of weariness or displeasure.

A large number of the men have already had ee in training of this kind. They have many times submitted to the stern coaching of Bob Cook and Walter Camp, whose discipline is as severe as anything they will find at Camp no sign of annoyance when Lieut, Weston calls their attention to their numerous delinquencles, but attempt to correct the indicated fault with the utmost gravity.

"There is only one way of doing this thing," says the Lieutenant, "and that is the right way. Don't stick out your bellies. All eyes straight ahead! Keep your chins in. Forward, march!"

While the platoon is undergoing this rigorous treatment the small squad of cooks is busy preparing the savory meal. The Yale men have yet occured no chef, though the State allows them a small amount for that purpose. Two or more men are detailed every day for this indispensa work, these men of course being excused from the drill. Up to the present time the students have been remarkably successful, so successful, in fact, that their skill has been called into play by their less handy companions. Their franford associates were especially unfortunate in this regard. They had a hard time maintaining themselves the first few days, owing to their mability to cook their food. The Yale men say that their frieads were saved from starvation only by the fact that the culinary department was kind enough to absorb that from Branford.

"It isn't so very hard cooking," said one of these improvised chefs to THE SUN reporter, halancing a huge silce of steak upon the edge of a knife. "We don't seem to have had much trouble so far. Of course, a great many of us have had experience in this line; several of us always spend a few weeks in the summer camping out. I myself have done quite a little cooking in my day."

"What do you have to eat!" from the drill. Up to the present time the stu

always spend a few weeks in the summer camping out. I myself have done quite a little cooking in my day."

"What do you have to eat!"

"This is steak that I am cutting, or at least it is supposed to be. That boiling away in the washboler is hominy. No, we don't have any noup but we have Irish stews, which seem to nerve the purpose just as well. The other day we even had some fish, but luxuries of that kind are rare. There are no pies, no cake, unless we hay them ourselves or they are sent to us by friends. However, the feed is a great deal better than we anticipated. It is a good deal better, am sure, than we shall get when we are mustive than we are to be lord will be soon, and, stevating a hot potato on the end of a fork, to peeded away as naturally as the most thrifty ousswift.

and, elevating a hot potato on the end of a fork, the pecied away as naturally as the most thrifty oneswife.

ATTER Tale men take an especial pride in submitting to all the inconveniences and hardships of army life, and ignore every opportunity to make their present existence less ardone. They chest their own wood, build their own fires, much there own ciothes, and attend to the most triling details of the eamp. The "oven" in which the cooking is done, as it is somewhat suphsmistically called, is nothing more than a cole about two feet deep, with a roaring wood re, over which is placed a large gridfore. Each planton has two large wash-boilers in which the obtaices and vegetables are cooked. For an hour receding the meas the two cooks, barcheaded and in their shirt sleeves, bend assiduously ever the fire, tasting and seasoning the steaming concection and comparing notes as to the progress of the meal. The making of the coffee a delicate process to which the young men devote their atmost skill. Inasmuch as the cooks change nearly every day, there is a greativalry to produce the most palatable results with the modest means at hand, and the coffee a delicate process to which the young men devote their atmost skill. Inasmuch as the cooks change nearly every day, there is a greatively to produce the most palatable results with the modest means at hand, and the coffee a knew regarded as the suprome test.

Everything must be ready at 12:30, when the meas call is sounded. Armed with a tin cup, a in plate, and a knife and fork, the young men lie loward the meas table—a rickety wooden detr. suggestive of Sunday school picnics. There are no napkins, and no extended table service. They have their regular places assigned to hour, and must be on hand on time or miss the mean. The pass are no side dishes; the mean and botabes and other vegetables are heaved spee the colitary tin plate, and the forty young men lie loward the mean of the vegetables are heaved spee the colitary tin plate, and the forty young men the missing the t

and a like by the action is likely to be disap-tored of by his Spartan companions. un'i get any sugar or milk in Cube or point Islands," said one man, as he

Test, that's so, added another valisms artifleryman. "But I cell you what, boys, I wented like a little butter for my treed?"

"What can you expect for forty couls a day I" rowed an undergraduate of more practical. Occasionally one of the students is dissatisfied with his steak, and, elevating it upon a fork, runs over to the gridiron and broils it to a more desirable turn. Returning, he shaps the sizzling mess upon his plate and sets to work once more. It is no unusual sight to see a dozen men at a time wildly soampering about the tables, armed with their unfinished meal at the end of a fork, waiting their chance at the gridiron to supple and their unfinished meal at the end of a fork, waiting their chance at the gridiron to supple another young man, surficted with his sugarians and milkless coffee, will flab out from some source a bottle of ginger ale, which he drinks from the bottle without the slightest qualins.

The greatest good nature prevails throughout the meal. The students momentarily forget the seriousness of their obligation and become college men once more. They are likely to be reminded of home at the conduction of the sense brought from one of the tents, unfolded from the dainty roil of napkins so out of keeping with its owner's greasy fingers, divided into they paris, and passed around. Nearly every day a score of these packages arrive in camp, which, although they do not coincide with the determination of the students not to depart from the rigorous army fare, it would be hardly polite to throw away. They receive many other collisis ments are well provided with Yale pillows, which a proper sense of courtesy also requires the requisition army life without fells or furbelows. They seem to take to its rigors naturally enough, and to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances with the ulmost ease. To those familiar with Yale pillows, which a proper sense of courtesy also requires the requirement to use.

In the main, however, the Yale men under a the obligate a many industriation of the tents,

rather tough camp experiences. Their first four days at Niantic were made unpleasant by incessant rains, which poured through the tents and drenched them to the skin. The state of affairs was so untavorsable on Sunday evening that they abandoned the tents for an old barn near by. However, they have not lost their zeal for war. In this they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are supported by their alma mater. One of the pleasantest experiences of their camp life has been a letter from Dean Henry P. Wright, himself a veteran of the civil war, who complimented them upon their public spirit, expressed the kindest interest in their welfare, and exhorted them to prove worthy of the institution they represent.

The young men are already impatient of their life at Niantic and long for active service. At the present time they are in the pay of the State of Connecticut, receiving a dollar and a haif a day, and the fact that this amount will be cut down over half does not seem to lessen their seal for their country's service. They are altogether uncertain as to where they will be sent, but still adhere to their ambition, expressed to and approved by the Secretary of War, to take part in the hardest and most dangerous fighting of the war.

SAVINGS BANK FIGURES. Condition of Those in France, Germany, an

Spain Compared with Our Own.

A paragraph has been travelling about to the effect that more than one-half of the depositors in savings banks in France are women, and that with 2,000 such savings banks in the French republic, having on deposit \$700,000,-000, it has been found necessary or desirable to reduce the maximum amount of each depositor from \$400 to \$300. There are more than 4,000 --000 depositors in French savings banks, that is, more than 4,000,000 individual depositors, for the total number of open saving bank accounts is nearly 7,000,000; but the assumption that a majority of the French depositors are women is misleading, the mistake arising from the fact that in most French households it is the custom of the wife rather than the husband to superintend what would be called in the United States the family savings bank account."

The custom is quite general in France, as in Germany, where there are 5,000,000 savings bank depositors, and where the total deposits exceed \$500,000,000, to put saide each week a sum ostensibly taken from the household expenses, for what is called in Germany "der regentag." To this custom is due the mistake into which many persons have fallen of supposing that there are so many female depositors in say ings banks in these two countries, which collectively have on deposit about three-fifths as much money as the savings banks of the United

much money as the sayings banks of the United States.

There are in this country more than 1,000 sayings banks, the number of depositors being in excess of 5,000,000 and the total sum on deposit in excess of \$2,000,000,000-neariy \$400 a deposit or on the average, the highest being in California and the lowest in North Carolina, New York State has the largest number of depositors, and Massachusetts comes next. The total amount on deposit in this State is \$715.000,000, of which \$400,000,000 is in the county of New York, \$115,000,000 in Kings, and \$10,000,000 in Westchester. Great Britain has total deposits in her sayings banks of about \$550,000,000,000, of which about \$550,000,000 is in the cavings banks of Fagland and Wales.

A contrary opinion prevails extensively, but

the savings banks of England and Wales.

A contrary opinion prevails extensively, but it is nevertheless a fact there that there is very much more money on deposit in the savings banks of Ireland than of Scotland. During the past two years the increase of deposits in the Irish savings banks has been very marked. Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Scandinavian countries have all of them large savings bank deposits, and Switzerland has proportionately a larger number of savings bank depositors than any European country, there being 1,600,000 in a country the total population of which was found by the last census (June, 1894) to be 2,980,848. In other words, the number of bank accounts in Switzerland is more than 50 per cent of the number of inhabitants, and in a like ratio in this country there would be 36,000,000 instead of 5,000,000.

country there would be 30,000,000 instead of 5,000,000. In respect to savinus bank deposits, as in most other particulars in which there is emulation between the inhabitants of the various nations, Spain lags for behind, with actually less money in all savings banks of the country than are to be found in one American State—Vermont. In all considerations of savings bank figures, it is well for the intelligent observer to recall that where, as is the case in France recently, the maximum deposit is limited, the number of separate accounts increases, and, where there is no such limitation, the number of such accounts is correspondingly reduced. New York savings banks fix generally a figure beyond which an account, except for interest, is not permitted to go, and the rate of interest paid, as all depositors know, is less on large amounts than on small ones. ounts than on small ones.

BOOK HATCHET AND BLOCK.

Library Appliances That Mr. Stoggleby Will Mave When He Gets Rich.

"I have been reading lately," said Mr. Stoggleby, "a book that was extremely interesting and at the same time very heavy. I don't mean any pun or joke by that. I mean that the volume was heavy. It must have weighed about three pounds and a half or four pounds This made the book hard to hold and reduced by so much the pleasure of reading it.

"One of the things that I shall do when I get rich will be to cut up books like this into parts of convenient weight for holding. I shall have what I intend to call my book hatcher, a hatcher

what I intend to call my book hatchet, a hatchet with a thin blade, and kept always very sharp, and then I shall have a book block.

"Then when I get one of those books weighing say three pounds and upward I shall open it and lay it firmly down upon the book block and take the book hatchet and chop it into sections that I can hole with comfort; say of half to three-quarters of a peliad each.

"I shall put a whole copy in the library, of course, but the copy that I personally read I shall first chop up into handy sections."

ABOUT HEALTH IN CUBA.

ADVICE FROM A PHYSICIAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE ON THE BLAND.

luba's Bangers Greatly Enggerated in the Common Reports-Little Vollow Povel in the Country and Only Mild Mainrin-A Letter from Dr. Laine of Philadelphia to the Surgeon-General of This State-The Country Districts Bealthful, Though the Cittes Are to its Avoided-Pertinent Recemmendations as to Food, Clothing, and Habits.

M. O. Terry, M. D., Surgeon-General. My DEAR DOCTOR: Your letter of April 27 just received. I shall send you an interview published some time ago and add a few minor

facts not touched upon in that article. Up to five years ago I spent my summers. from May to September, on our plantation in the province of Matauzas, and I can positively state this, that the country districts in the provinces of Matanzas and Havana are as a rule healthy, even in the summer. climate is exceedingly damp, and the rainfall in these months is enormous, although the sun shines the greater part of the time through an atmosphere surcharged with moisture, and the the thermometer in the shade registers be-tween 80° and 95'-but never higher. The nights are cool, due to the trade winds which blow continuously across the island, but the temperature never gets below 70° or thereabouts. I should say, in a faw words, that sultry, warm weather, daily thunder showers and passable nights is the prevailing state of the weather throughout the western half of the island. I have never been in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, but understand that the regions there are

healthier on account of the hilly country. I have practiced medicine during the past eleven years in and about Philadelphia, and would unhesitatingly assert that the country in the western part of the island is not more unhealthy than Delaware or Chester counties in Pennsylvania.

But not so in the cities, or throughout the ex treme southern part of the island, which is swampy and low. In the former we have (and certainly in all the larger cities on the coast) yellow fever and typhoid as endemic diseases. Another fact which is not generally commented upon is that tuberculosis is very prevalent in the cities of Cubs, and I have been informed that many of the Spanish soldiers die from this disease, and not as much from yellow fever and dysentery as has been reported.

If Americans but knew what bad treatmen the Spanish soldiers (raw recruits) receive from their Government, and how dirty and filthy these people are in their habits, they would agree with some of us who know the facts and have lived on the island that Cuba, far from being an unhealthy place, is quite the contrary. That they can live as they do and not all die has been the wonder to me.

By observing the most elementary and primitive precautions bodies of troops could operate in the country districts of Cuba without any more danger than they would incur in any of the Southern States.

From my personal knowledge I should say that the hilly country around Matanzas and Havana is decidedly freer from malaria and healthier in every respect than throughout the middle and northern portions of Florida. Smallpox has been epidemic in a more or less severe form throughout the whole island of

Cuba during the past three years, so that it

would be necessary to observe strict precau tions about previous vaccination, &c. Another disease which is not uncommon throughout certain parts of the island is tetanus. so that all punctured wounds of the foot and hand should be more safely treated as open wounds after thorough antiseptic applications, no matter how small and trivial they might ap pear. Jiggers (chigoes) would be apt to affect come of the men and cause lameness unless promptly recognized and treated. A little coal

il is the most effective remedy. Mosquitoes are abundant during the summer season, and every man should be provided with a small piece of netting. There are no venomous anakes throughout the whole island of Cubs and the tarantulas are not polsonous, as are those found in New Mexico. The bite of the scorpion, also, is not more dangerous than that of the bee. To this I can testify fr. m nersonal

experience. . . . One plant is common throughout the island. belonging to the family of Rhus Toxicodendron. Its effect upon susceptible persons, in causing an acute dermatitis, is precisely like that caused by the poison ivy. It is found all over the island, but is easily recognized.

A great variety of tropical fruits abound. They should certainly be avoided by recently arrived persons or the unacclimated; but as Weyler has left no fruit tree throughout these provinces, they will not be easily obtained. There is one plant, though, which is still abundant in Cubs, and that is the sugar cane. It should not be eaten until the fall, when it has

reached its full maturity. Sugar cane at this

season of the year is sweet, but very watery, contair'ng large amounts of glutinous sub stance conducive to intestinal disturbances Even the natives avoid it on this account. There is one wild fruit in the island which I am confident Weyler has been unable to destroy, and that is the guava. It ripens about August. It is a wholesome and delicious fruit, but on account of the great number of seeds it is apt to produce diarrhosa. The green fruit

contains a large percentage of tappic acid, and

I have seen it eaten by the natives to correct this very condition.

There are very few streams in that part of the island, and most of the water is obtained from wells; and, as limestone is the principal formation, the well waters are heavily charged with lime salts. As there must be thousands of unused wells since the devastation of the country, and as I am informed that many of them have been used by the Spaniards to bury their dead, I should consider water from all such sources exceedingly dangerous to the troops operating in the country. Pocket filters I have always considered as of little value. Boiled water is the only sensible precaution one car

take against polluted water. What I have already said about vellow fever I repeat here. It does not exist in the country. and only in a very few of the interior cities; bu it is endemic in Matanzas, Sagus, Havana, Car-

denss, and Santiago. Maiaria does exist throughout the low lands of Cuba, but one rarely finds the severer forms, such as the chasres fevers of Panama. Around the swamps of Zapata (the southern part) possi bly such forms might be met with, but not along

the northern coasts or among the hills. Sporadic forms of dysentery exist throughout the island, but more especially in the cities and villages. Lavage of the lower bowels with solutions of tannic or nitrate of silver and large doses of ipecac seem to have been the most efficacious remedies used by the Cuban phyalcians.

Beri-beri is not an uncommon disease among the negroes. I have never seen it among the native white population. Leprosy exists in Havana; a few sporadic cases throughout the island, chiefly among the Chinese coolies.

Sunstroke in Cuba is very rare, but I have no doubt it would not be uncommon among recently arrived troops unless properly clothed, and if the men were too much exposed to the tropical sun without the opportunities for frequent bathing. This I consider very important. From personal experience in Cubs I found it necessary to bathe after prelonged exposure to the sun.

Now as to food. The native population live principally on animal food and consume large quantities of fat. Plantains, bananas, sweet potatoes, corn, beans and rice form the principal articles of vegetable diet. There is little beef used by the people of the country, but large quantities of pork are consumed; but the pork in Cuba (if there be any left) is quite different from that obtained in this country, and I consider it decidedly more wholesome and pal-atable. I should unhesitatingly recommend that a mixed dist, with an excess of nitrogenous food be used by recently errived troops on the Island rather than an excess of vegetables. Alcohol should be prohibited until the men begin to feel the enervating effects of the eli-mate, which would hardly be for several weaks. The distoin throughout the Island is to have breakfast about 10 or 11 o'clock, and dinner SUSSET COX WORKED FOR CUBAN

about 4, 5 or 8 in the afternoon; only two meals a day. But this I consider a bad habit. The intervals between the meals are too long and each meal too heavy. The American habit of three meals a day at regular intervals is decidedly to be preferred.

Plenty of meat, few vegetables, and a generou quantity of coffee, and no alcohol for a few weeks at least, is the most sensible plan to be followed in regard to the feeding of recently arrived northern troops in Cuba during the summer months.

A few words as to clothing. Cloth of any kind or description is not to be thought of in the island of Cuba. Light linen or cotton, both in color and weight, is the proper clothing to be worn; thin undershirts and drawers, and every man should have at least one extra change of underwear, stockings and shoes. The fall of dew and the dampness are so great that the men will be wet below the kness daily until 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. If marching any distance during the early morning hours, the most seasonable time at which to work them. Wool, although recommended by the English authorities as the proper clothing in the tropics, is certainly not so desirable in Cuba from the fact that it retains the dampness much longer than either cotton or linen.

There are no roads in Cubs, and vegetation is so rank that even the rocks are covered by grass, vines, and any living thing that can put out a leaf under a tropical sun and moisture. It does not necessarily rain every afternoon in the summer-there are periods, sometimes, of several weeks or days without rain, but it is unusual. Some summers are much drier than others.

As to hats, I should certainly prefer to use a straw or linen one to any felt no matter how light; but the Spanish rural guards all wear (or used to) a light felt hat, the soldiers straw or what are called Panamas, with broad brims, white, and of very light weight. The Cuban insurgents, and, in fact, the people who live in the country, wear over their undershirt a shirt with pockets called a chamarreta, dispensing thereby with coats and vests. It is decidedly the most comfortable dress for Cubs. Every soldier should be provided, of course, as

believe he is, with a waterproof coat, A hammock is also necessary. It is, as a rule, too damp to sleep on the ground, and it would be decidedly safer to sleep in one than even on a rubber blanket.

I am afraid I have gone over an unnecessary amount of detail, about which you are better informed than I could possibly be, but I do not hesitate to say this, that American troops landed in the hilly country around the northern coast of Cuba, properly fed and clothed, observing the proper precautions about the drinking water, and if not quartered at any time in any of the large cities of the coast, would be safer and freer from disease than under the same conditions in the State of Flor-

ida. There is no yellow fever in the country districts of Cubs, and the forms of malaria are of a mild type, except along the southern borders in the swamps of Zapata. That rain and dampness are the great obstacles to a summer campaign in Cuba, and not yellow ever, as Americans have been led to believe. That the Spanish soldiers have died in Cube more from bad treatment, insufficient food and clothing than from the effects of climate and

If I can be of any further service to you please command me and I shall be most happy to serve you in any way I can. I remain, very truly yours. D. T. LAINE. PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1898.

CUBA'S OLDEST PATRIOT.

Juan Arnao Chosen to Raise the Fing of the Republic Over Havans.

TAMPA, May 12.-Here in Tampa lives a Cuban, nearly 90 years of age, who was the first man to shed his blood in the field for the freedom of his country when the first upising against Spain took place in 1850. His name is Juan Arnao, and he is respected by all Cubans as the oldest of their patriots. He played a prominent part in all the previous revolts against the Spanish rule in Cuba. Now he has been selected to raise the Cuban flag over Havana when the new Government of Cuba is established after the downfall of the Spaniards In spite of his age he is full of patriotism and



JUAN ARNAO.

eager to go to the front. He walks erect, with firm tread. At Ibor City, the suburb, where his house is, he is the most popular of all the residents. Besides being a man of action and a fighter, Juan Arnao has shown himself to be a writer of talent, and is the author of a book about the political struggles in Cuba which is me of the best contributions to the history of the island.

It was in 1843 that he first conspired against the Spanish Government in an anti-slavery movement. He was prosecuted and imprisoned. In 1848 he conspired again with Gen. Narciso Lopez, and was the controlling spirit of an uprising which was attempted in that year at the city of Matanzas. On May 19, 1850, Lopes attacked and seized, with a handful of Americans, the city of Cardenas. Arnao was the only conspirator in the island who gathered a body of patriots to help him. But Lopez suddenly departed, and Arnao had to dismiss his men. He kept in communication with Lopez, and on October of the same year he received advices that his plans had been betrayed to the Spaniards. He ther took the field with only four men, and near Limonar, in sight of Matanzas city, attacked a Spanish detachment that came to arrest him. It was the first time that Cubans and Spaniards had met on the field. The Spaniards were fifty, and yet the five Cubans killed seventeen of them. But the Cubans were overpowered and all left as dead on the field. Arnao had two ribs broken and was pierced by two bullets.

When night came on he recovered consciousness and was able to reach the house of a poor countryman where his wounds were treated. On Aug. 12, 1851, he took the field once more with Lopes, and narrowly escaped death upon the defeat of the patriots. He conspired again in 1852, in 1855, and loaded with chains was sent to Spain by the Captain-General. Escaping from his Spanish prison, he arrived at New York in 1866 to assist in the preparations for the war of 1868. During the ten years' war he took to Cuba several expeditions, and when the peace of Zanjon was signed in 1878 he protested against it and was engaged in riot against Spain until the revolution of 1895 broke out. Then, on account of his advanced age, the Cubans refused to let him take an active part in

Juan Arnao says he is the happiest man on earth because God has permitted him to see the realization of the hope of all his life. He says o all the young Cubans: "My children, we have won, because this

great and noble nation has interfered in our favor. Now let us prove when peace reigns in Cuba that we deserve the friendship and pro-tection of the American people. It i have been brave; now we must be wise," WANTED CUBA ANNEXED.

FREEDOM PIRST, AND AN-NEXATION LATER. early Porty Venra Ago Me Urged Annex-

ation as the Real Bestiny of the Island
-Min Resolution for Cuban Belligerency in 1879-A True Priend of Caba. A leaf or two from the record which is being epared for the biography of the late Samuel S. Cox, the distinguished member of Congress from New York city, known generally as Sunset Cox, is of interest to-day as showing the long standing, material and sentimental interest of this country in Cubs.
So long ago as 1859 Mr. Cox flung boldly to

the breeze the flag of Cuban annexation. Presi-

recommended an appropriation-\$30,000,000

dent Buchanan, in his annual message, had

were the figures fixed upon-for the purchase of

Cuba. In a speech in the House on Jan. 18,

1859, Mr. Cox took the ground that Cuban annexation was manifest destiny. "There is," he said, "a logic in history which is as inexorable as fate. The disquieting aspect of cisatiantic politics signifies the consummation of territorial changes on this continent, long predicted, long delayed, but as certain as the logic of history . The largest expression of this law of annexation is: That no nation has the right to hold soil, virgin and rich, yet unproducing; no nation has a right to hold great isthmian highways, or great defences, on this continent without the desire, will or power to use them. They ought, and must, inure to the advancement of our commerce. They must become confiscate to the decrees of Providence! * * Had the Thirty-fourth Congress aided President Pierce in the Black Warrior matter, we should now have representatives from Cubs on this floor. As to Cubs the reasons for its acquisition are well understood by the country. Its geographical position gives to the nation which holds it, unless that nation be very weak, a coign of vantage as to which self-preservation forbids us to be judifferent. While the island is of little use to Spain, save as a source of revenue, it is to us of incal-culable advantage, * * Our unsettled claims, and many other difficulties growing out of our relations to Spain, demand settlement, but receive none. How long shall we continue in this condition? During the pleasure of Spain? Is there no redress? Is our every attempt to be construed into usurpation What impediments have we to meet? There is one which has since Mr. Adams's time proved insurmountable-

"It is well said by an old poet that "Spain gives in pride, which Spain of all the earth

Spanish pride.

May freely give, nor fear nerself a dearth. "Since then there has been no curtailment of that pride. True, Spain has now little to be proud of but her recollections. Poor, sensitive, corrupt, she holds to the punctilio of dignity without its substantial energy. If Spain will no sell Cuba to us we must insist on her changing its policy. We have tried in vain by diplomacy to unloosen these shackles [on commerce] . * Nothing but the sword can cut them off. Such a system in this era of commercial freedom is a shame to civilization, and if international law were rightly written it would itself be a cause of honorable war! * * * Call it by what name you will, I am ready to answer the call of the President, if for nothing else, for the benefit of our \$250,000,000 of yearly trade, which must pass under the range of Cuban cannon. I am ready to vote for the bill looking to the purchase of Cuba. In case of our failure to purchase by honorable negotiation I would favor its seizure in case of foreign war or of a European intervention. * * * We have become a Colossus on this continent with s strength and stride that will and must be heeded. With our domestic policy as to local Governments established we can go on and Americanize this continent and make it what Providence intended it should become, by a

perpetual growth and an unsevered Union-

the paragon in history for order, harmony, happiness and power! When, taking advantage of our civil war. Napoleon, Emperor of France, was seeking to erect a throne in Mexico and seat Maximillar thereon, Mr. Cox, with William Cullen Bryant and others, addressed a vast mass meeting at Cooper Institute demanding that the Monroe doctrine be enforced and the French driven out of Mexico. Some of his words read to-day prophetic. "There is," he said, "one fact in connection with the Monroe doctrine. At present it has only been regarded as a brutum fulmen: it has been simply an enunciation, not backed up by the power or force of the United States. But, sooner or later, the time will come when the force of the United States will be evoked in support of a doctrine which is, as it were, the first letter of the alphabet of the American people. That doctrine will ultimately become the only doctrine which can be followed out in the interest of the honor of this great country. * * There is no room on our continent for the establishment of monarchies. United in the determination to preserve this continent to republicanism, we shall be able, should the duty of the bour require it to put a million of men into the field; and with such a force the American people, if the issue be put upon them, will revindicate their policy." Resolutions in favor of recognizing the Cubans as beligerents in their struggle to throw off the Spanish yoke, introduced by Mr. Cox into the Forty-second Congress, elicited on Jan. 10, 1872, from the New York Erening Mail. (Rep.) this emphatic approval:

"We thank one of the ablest Representatives of this city in the House, the Hon. S. S. Cox, for the introduction of a series of resolutions in favor of granting belligerent rights to the struggling partiots of Cuba. It is as plain as noonday that the struggle in which a hundred thousand Spanish solders have, during the past three gears, been enraged, is as much of a war as was waged by any of haif a dozen South American colonies for independence from Spanish tyranny." The same paper warned the (Grant) Administration and its Representatives in Congress that "they must not allow Mr. Cox and his party to appear before the course of a merican history. But the courty was not yet ripe for the stop proposed.

It was on the 8th day of January, 1872, that Mr. Cox introduced a "joint resolution for the States. But, sooner or later, the time will come when the force of the United States will

ent might have been the course of American history. But the country was not yet ripe for the step proposed.

It was on the 8th day of January, 1872, that Mr. Cox introduced a "joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights between the kingdom of Spain and the so-called republic of Cube."

kingdom of Spain and the so was a cube. "as follows: "Whereas, The inhabitants of a portion of the kingdom of Spain, to wil, the island of Cube, have been waging war against Spain, for their independence, for a period of now more than three years, the existence of which wer has been and is acknowledged by Spain in sundry public and documents; and

independence, for a period of now more than three years, the existence of which war has been and is acknowledged by Spain in sundry public acts and documents; and

"Whereas, During this war Spain has been allowed to supply her armies and navy from the factories, dockyards, and arsenais of this country with every material requisits for warfare, while the Cubans, in direct opposition to a fair spirit of neutrality, have been denied similar advantages, and vessels freighted with arms and ammunition destined for the Cubans, in accordance with the legal right of American cittiens to trade in arms with peoples and powers who are at war, and in the exercise of what has been declared, both by the Executive and a Federal court, to be a legitimate vayage, have, in violation of law and equity, been detained and subjected to delays by an unfair perversion of justics, to the detriment of the interests of American citizens; and

"Whereas. Measures should be adopted to protect the rights and interests of American citizens engaged in legitimate commerce, and to prevent the recurrence of losses which may arise from the fact that this Government has not yet acknowledged the existence of the republic of Cuba; and

"Whereas. The majority of the independent republics of this hemisphere have recognized theiselligerency of Cuba, which acts have tacity been admitted by Spain to be not incompatible with a spirit of amily toward herself, and

"Whereas, Spain has heeself, by acknowledged ing the independence of sundry republics on this continent, once her colonies, acknowledged the rights they had to wage war for their independencence as independence of international and a passed with the principles of the resignant.

pendence as Cuba is nguing source, and "Whereas, By the principles of international law an inherent right is vested in the severeignity of every independent nation to declare, when convenient, the existence of belligerency between any other nations, or between the inhabitants of any integral portion of any such antion, and

habitants of any integral portion of any such nation, and
"Whereas, The rendering assistance to all peoples atrugaling in this hemisphere for the rights of self-government, by all just means not in contravention to international law, is a thorough American policy, consonant with the principles on which our own independence is based; therefore.

"Readred, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that it recognizes the existence of a state of war between the kingdom of Spain and the so-called republic of Cuba, and hereby declares both parties to the conflict shiftled to all-jinks conceded to beligerents by international law."

This resolution as a ferree to the Fore me thorough American policy, consonant with the principles on which our own independence is based; therefore, "Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that it recognizes the existence of a rate of war between the kingdom of Spain and the so-called republic of Cuba, and hereby declares both parties to the condition entitled to allivinits conceded to beliggerents by international law."

This resolution are referred to the Foreign

Affairs Committee, in which it slept the steep that knows so awakening. Mr. Cox, on the 17th of February, by leave of the House, submitted his viewe on the subject, which, he said, were not only "in the interest of commerce." but in the line he had "carefully marked out as a student of international lew." He added: "Loving the island of Cuba as a rare and won-ferful portion of our star, knowing the vicinstitudes of its history, feeling the indignation as a man, almost, in hight say, as a boy, who is father to the man, against the horrible massacre of American citizens and Cuban students by the nation whose flag is a river of blood between hanks of gold; believing that the welfare of the present and rising generation in Cuba depends on the action of this nation, I propose to vindicate by a concles statement the resolution I offered. Is new before the Foreign Affairs committee, and it sleeps there as screnely as it there on orimines against the law of the non-committeed in Cuba, humanity, and God, illustrated by the finds, who, under the name of volunteers, rule the rule of Spain to make a hell of that haradise of islands." This was prelude to a forcible argument from the standpoint of international law, in favor of the proposed recognition. More than a quarier of a century later the country tound the first on his platform, "Do you ask me," asked he at a mass meeting at 3teinway Hail on the hole of the Virginius outrage, "do you ask me for the remody! I answer, the intervention of civilized nations to ston such atrocities."

"Again, in a speech in the House, Dsc. 12, 1879, in favor of strengthening our coast defences, he referred to Spain as a perpetual menace to our peace, "It will not do," he said, "To rely on Divine Providence altogether for our future defences. Ericssons, with their monitors, ere not to be improvised every day against aurprises of the Merrituaca, Tho engineers may continue, mechanical processes take time, but the nation that has both is the victor, and therefore no need of making any propriet

THE CREOLE DREAM OF EMPIRE. Hopes Which an Observer Thinks Are Cherished in the West Indies.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12 .- If we look back through written history we find that now and then some great idea has its birth which shapes the destinies of nations. The Greek and Roman dreams of universal dominion fused tribes into nations and laid the deep foundations of our civilization. The notion of republican freedom has grown and flourished since the French revolution, so that its effects are seen and felt to-day in every civilized land. Another thought is sweeping over the earth to-day. It is the conception of racial unity. Civilized peoples over the whole earth are yearning and striving for union with all those of kindred stock and tongue. Panelavism is living and growing and making one of the greatest nations the earth has yet seen. Panhellenism has life and energy that will yet crystallize it into a fact. The unity of Germany and the pro-Teutonic leanings of Germanic Austria and the still potent cry of "Italia Irredenta" are convincing proofs of the innate force of the same idea. From this root, thought, too, comes the Briton's hope of imperial federation and the American's cherished ideal of one united English-speaking republic covering the whole of North America from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. Looking even further than this, there is more than a gleam of future fact in that floating fancy common to many minds in every English-speaking land, even in the United States, that the day may come when they will all form one vast earth-encircling and

ocean-ruling confederacy.

Ever since the Caucasian and the African replaced the Indian in the thousand islands of the West Indian Archipelago there has been in progress a slow but certain fusion of the white ind negro races, so that to-day the vast majority of the population is a distinct hybrid people, strong, healthy, and in intellectual power nothing behind their white progenitors. This fusion of bloods is still continuing, and in time will have so far advanced that a distinct race will have been produced. Further introduction of new white or negro settlers has almost ceased, and to-day in many of the islands pure blacks are uncommon and pure whites seldom seen. The brown-skinned people fill the land, and feel that they will have a future part to play in the world of which their ancestors, white or negro, little dreamed. They feel that they will have a future apart from both. They despise the black man, while they envy and despise the black man, while they enry and comulate the white, and in all the islands chafe silently and sullenly under the white man's dominion, whether he be English, French, Spanish, Dutch or Danish. And it would be a great mistake for the people of the United States to suppose, as many thoughtlessly do, that they could ever absorb and assimilate so distinct an insular population.

Dutch or Danish. And it would be a great mistake for the people of the United States to suppose, as many thoughtlessly do, that they could ever absorb and assimilate so distinct an insular population.

The West Indians have quite a different ideal future before them, and if some of them would seem to make it appear that they long to be one with the American Union, such a project is regarded by them only as a sort of escape from the yoke of their European masters. Among these people there is a living ferment, which has been long at work. The thoughtful creole of every island in the archipelago sees away in the distant future a great West Indian federated republic, every island a State, with all their aims united and all their strength convergent to make them a power on the earth, not a part of Spanish or of English America, not the despised outposts of European dominions, but a great nation, ruling themselves and the seas around them, and maintaining their position by commerce and arms. This is the dream of the creole. In what distant period shall it be realised or will it ever come to bass?

This ambition of the West Indian creoles seldom makes itself manifest to the casual sojourner among them, but it exists nevertheless, and he who gains their confidence in speaking of matters political will surely unearth it. The ordinary white man may live years in the islands without harboring a suspicion that the thoughts of his colored neighbors sear so high. They see the vast difficulties in the way of the realization of their hopes, the difference of the languages prevailing in the many islands, and the various powers that hold thum in a jealous grip. They are not asleep to the latent diffavor with which the republics of the American continent look upon these outposts of European domination of whites. They are all friendly to the United States, for they see in the power of this nation the strongest lever to help thou get rid of their European burden. But should they once some to think that American friendship meant Ame

The Man That Linews.

"There are some men," said Mr. Staybolt that always know about things; they have ower of judgment that amounts to genius. They discern the truth unerringly. They know what is right and what is wrong in a question

KING COAL IN MODERN WAR

WHY HIS JOLLY OLD SOUL SHOULD REJOICE MOBE THAN EVER.

casons Why He Is a Tremendous Factor in Medern Naval Operations-He Must He Consulted in Every Proposed Movement.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The American Navy Department has been bliged to consider in the present war a factor which was entirely omitted in the famous struggle of 1812, and which did not exist before the present century. This is, briefly, the question of supplying coal to warships. Those who are not versed in modern naval lactics and who are not posted in nautical affairs cannot realise the vital necessity of having an ample supply of fuel on shipboard or the quantity consumed even by a gunboat running at high speed. With the exception of its Aziatic fleet, the United States is in no danger from this cause, unless it sends a force to attack the Spanish coast, when some nice calculating would have to be done to prevent our vessels from becoming useless for lack of coal. Useless is the word, for fuel is just as necessary as shot, shell, and powder. To-day we have not an inch of sail area on any of our battleships or cruisers. Only such craft as the Bancroft, Helena, and others of the gunboat type

Baheroff, Heiens, and others of the gundous type greatry canvays, and the amount is so small as 16 give them but a nominal speed.

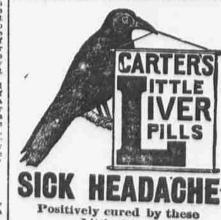
The quantity of coal which the furnaces of a modern steambily "cat up" is almost incrediated to the great incrediated to the great incrediated to carry enough over the great incrediated to carry enough over the great incrediated to carry enough and over per hour are obliged to carry enough fuel at each trip to fill a coalyard. The supply ranges from 2,500 tons to 3,500 tons, and the expense of conling, not including the price of the fuel, alone runs up from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each trip. Unless proceeding under "burry orderer a well-hills or crown, for to increase the speed beyond these figures means." Greed draught for the furnaces. In other words, the intensity of the heat is increased by more air being forced into the fires, with the result that the coal consumption increases at a very rapid ratio. As is well known, the Minnespolis, Columbia, and others of our cruisers coauc when required, but to do this requires the use of three times as much fuel as at the twelve-knot rate, although the increase in speed is but 50 per cent. The North German Lioyd Company made a series of experiments with one of their express ships a few years ago. It was found that the furnaces of this steamer burned ninety tons for each of this steamer burned ninety tons for each of the steamer burned ninety tons for each of this steamer burned ninety tons for each of this steamer burned ninety tons for each of this steamer burned ninety tons for each of the steamer had to 100 to 200 tons for the guidout, and 300 tons at twenty knots an hour.

If the coal-carrying capacity of warships was as large in proportion to their size as merchans vessels, the fuel question would not be as important. But even our largest battleships, such as the Massachusetts and Oregon, cannot have seed to 100 to 200 tons for the guidout it had as the Massachusetts and Cregon, cannot have a considered the such as the same range of the same

who could not furnish fuel from the fact that is is contraband of war.

Estimates which have been obtained on good authority of the supply of coal in the West Indies abow that there are not over 50,000 tons at San Juan. The Government statistics indicated that within the last twelve months from 20,000 to 25,000 tons were sent to this destination, while it is claimed about 20,000 tons have been bought by Spain and shipped from Wales since Jan. 1. In spite of the insurrection in Cuba, the sugar refineries, steam plants in the mining districts, electric light works, and factories in the clicks have consumed much of the coal sent from this country. During the last five years from 200,000 to 240,000 tons have been exported to Cuba annually from the United States. The average for the past year was about 225. 000, Supposing the consumption to be about as usual, it is calculated that there cannot be over 25,000, tons in Havana to-day. The supply at either San Juan or the Cuban caiptal is, therefore, limited.

Considered from every standpoint, it is truly a hazardous venture for the fieet of any country to proceed at any great distance from the base of fuel supply unless they can find en route a coaling port at some friendly nation. In the case of Spain, our Government, by taxing advantage of the situation as to fuel, can possibly accomplish far more than by carrying out plans generally adopted in naval warfare. The strict neutrality of England and her undisguised cordiality toward Uncle Sam is also of very great advantage. As already stated, considerable Welsh coal has been sent to Porto Rice, but all of it was shipped prior to the beginning of hostilities. It may also be stated that the same coal is used viringially in Spain itself, and that as it is now declared contraband by the English Government its delivery will be greatly curtailed. The manufacturing industries of the kingdom, the steamship companies which depend upon Welsh coal for their bunker supply, the Government plants for making ordanace, ammunition, &c., it to the seaboard except on the backs of which prohibits its use except locally.



Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose: Small Prices